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Nikita Hits State Dep't; Cold Welcome from NY

Bomb Hoaxes At Hotel

NEW YORK (Reuters).—Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev arrived here yesterday from Washington for a two-day visit as police and intelligence officials tightened security precautions following a number of bomb scares.

The skyscraper Commodore Hotel, where Mayor Robert Wagner entertained the Soviet leader to luncheon, was held in a tight security grip after two bomb threats. The hotel was searched from top to bottom twice Wednesday night and again in the morning after telephone threats. Nothing was found, but the police redoubled their vigilance.

Many groups in the city, which houses thousands of refugees from Communist countries, are openly hostile to the Soviet Prime Minister. Police, obeying the order "maximum security at all times," cleared the streets of rubbish bins and other receptacles which could hide weapons.

Speaking at the luncheon, Mr. Khrushchev accused the U.S. State Department of hindering a greater flow of exchange and contacts between the Soviet Union and the U.S.

He declared that having made his best acquaintance, "I am convinced you do not want war, neither with our country nor with any other country of the world... let us have eternal peace."

"Let us have a greater flow of contacts and delegations," Mr. Khrushchev said. "The Soviet Union is proposing this, but the State Department is hindering it. 'Do you want them to revert back to the state of the Iron Curtain?'" he asked.

"If any of you have sincere hopes that I might go over to the camp of capitalism, that is a hopeless thought. If you like (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



President Eisenhower sits between Premier and Mrs. Khrushchev in an open car on their drive through Washington from the airport on Tuesday.

Herter, Lloyd Attack China For Tibet; Press Disarmament

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Christian Herter told the General Assembly yesterday that the Soviet Union's most recent efforts to obtain peace on earth.

The U.S., he said, had called for an international approach to outer-space problems, but they saw "little sign of any Soviet disposition to cooperate as yet."

Mr. Herter reviewed recent moves in the field of disarmament and said: "What we earnestly seek is the general limitation and control of armaments and armed forces. The degree to which we succeed may determine man's future."

Turning to Tibet, Mr. Herter referred to the "revolting spectacle of the brutal Chinese Communist repression of the fundamental human rights of the Tibetans."

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, outlined to the Assembly a three-stage plan in a new appeal for progress towards disarmament.

The aim was "to move forward by balanced stages to the abolition of all nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, and towards the reduction of other weapons and armed forces to levels which will rule out the possibility of aggressive war."

Mr. Lloyd said Britain had been "greatly grieved to hear accounts of massive repression in Tibet by Communist China, of the suppression of ancient liberties, and ruthless assaults upon the historic life of a sturdy and friendly people."

On Laos, he said he hoped there would be "agreement on measures to alleviate the situation and to preserve the rights of a sovereign people to live their own lives in independence and security."

Britain would be ready to consider any proposals from any quarter designed to achieve that result.

On the question of a U.N. force, Mr. Lloyd said he acknowledged the practical difficulties, but he hoped governments would seriously consider earmarking personnel either as individuals or in contingents, who could be quickly made available when the need arose.

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China Shuffles Army; Pardons 'War Criminals'

TOKYO (UPI).—Radio Peking announced yesterday the dismissal of Communist Chinese Defence Minister Marshal Peng Teh-huai, the man who led the Chinese "volunteers" across the Yalu River into Korea against U.N. Forces nine years ago.

In a wide-ranging shake-up of the Communist Chinese Military Forces, changes in the jobs of Chief of the General Staff and the Minister of Public Security also were announced.

The changes were announced without comment at the end of a lengthy report on pardons "for a number of war criminals, counted-revolutionary criminals and common criminals who have really changed their ways and behaved well."

The amnesty was declared in observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Communist China on October 1.

The broadcast said Peng had been replaced by Marshal Lin Biao, who is considered China's top military strategist, and is generally credited with turning the tide of the Civil war with the Nationalists of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Laos Army Reacts Guerrilla Style

VIENTIANE (Reuters).—Laotian Government Troops are making their way into the jungles, fighting a guerrilla-style war, the Army Commander, Brigadier-General Ouan Rattikone, told reporters here yesterday.

A new threat has appeared in the South with a report that two battalions of Pathet Lao Rebels and Vietminh (North Vietnam) Communists have been seen in the region of Takhek. General Ouan said no hand-to-hand fighting had taken place so far.

It was announced here yesterday that six rebels had been captured and that they would be presented to the U.N. study mission here as evidence of North Vietnam participation in the revolt.

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West Welcomes de Gaulle Plan But Rebels 'Disappointed'

PARIS (Reuters).—Britain and the U.S. yesterday welcomed President de Gaulle's plan for ultimate free choice by Algerians of their destiny, while spokesmen in several Arab countries declared their opposition.

President Eisenhower said at his weekly press conference that the General's plan, broadcast from Paris on Wednesday night, was completely in accord with U.S. hopes for a just and liberal programme which it could support, but he could not state specifically whether the plan would gain U.S. support in the U.N. where the U.S. has so far adopted a neutral position.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London welcomed General de Gaulle's declaration as "a statement of the highest importance."

FLN rebel sources in Tunis said they were disappointed with the General's speech and considered it more of a diplomatic manoeuvre than a sincere proposal for a peaceful solution.

The sources said the official FLN reaction to the speech would be more likely to take the form of an appeal to world opinion than that of an official reply to General de Gaulle.

In Khartoum, Major-General Mohammed Talat Farid, Minister of Information, said: "The Algerians have every right to continue the struggle until they gain independence and freedom. All peace-loving countries, including Sudan, stand firm with the Algerian Nationalists."

No Guarantee

In Cairo, the semi-official "Al Gomhouriya" quoted Algerian quarters as saying that the plan aimed at foiling discussion of the Algerian question before the U.N., that France would consolidate her position in Algeria in four years, and the President had offered no guarantee of the freedom of the elections he proposed.

Tewfil el Medani, Agriculture Minister in the rebel "Algerian Provisional Government," said he had been summoned by Prime Minister Ferhat Abbas to fly to Tunis for a three-day Cabinet meeting on the proposals which Arab quarters in Cairo predicted the cabinet would reject.

Mohammed Yazid, Information Minister in the "Provisional Government," is expected to arrive in Tunis on Saturday from New York where he has been lobbying for support for the insurgents.

The Algerian ministers are expected to await his return and assessment of world reaction before commenting.

Algerians generally was quiet yesterday as citizens studied the President's speech.

De Gaulle — Israel

T.V. Sandwich

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—Millions of Frenchmen saw on Wednesday evening two television programmes on Israel — one immediately preceding and the other following President de Gaulle's declaration on Algeria.

The programme included talks with Israeli students. President of the National Assembly Chaban-Delmas on Wednesday received the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir, an interview with whom was broadcast last night in Yiddish.

A band of six Beduin opened fire on an Israeli army post on the Sinai border on Thursday afternoon. The Army spokesman announced last night. The Beduin fled after the patrol gave chase. The men were armed with rifles and carried knapsacks.

VON HORN TO DAMASCUS

Gen. Carl von Horn, Chief of Staff of the H.N. Truce Supervision Organization, left Amman on Thursday for a four-day visit to Damascus. Amman Radio reported. Before leaving, he was received by Premier Hafez el-Majali.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. Syrian positions opened automatic fire at a party of fire-fighters from Kibbutz Shamir, in the Hula basin, as they were on their way home after fighting a blaze in their fields on Wednesday night.

The fire had been started by a gang of Syrians who had crossed the border especially for that purpose.

Four-hundred and fifty dunams of grain were destroyed. The Syrian shots were not returned and there were no casualties.

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U.S., U.K. Voice Support For Free Suez Passage

Action Required To Back Words

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

The right of Israel and every other nation to send ships and cargoes freely through the Suez Canal international waterway is supported unequivocally by both the U.S. and Britain, according to Thursday's statements of both Secretary of State Herter, of the U.S. and Foreign Secretary Lloyd, of Britain, political quarters in Jerusalem emphasized.

Still it is to be regretted that both statesmen content themselves with re-statements, however welcome, of their policy in general terms instead of spelling out in detail the violation by Egypt of her own obligations and of Israel's rights, these quarters added.

Bolder language would have done no harm, it was pointed out, and Mr. Herter will be criticized for speaking in terms of principles rather than action, and in generalities rather than specifically. At the same time, Mr. Lloyd found it possible at least to voice more direct criticism by expressing the hope that the Canal would not be a barrier obstructing the peaceful trade of all countries in the area.

Herter Unambiguous

Mr. Herter's statement, however, was not unambiguous, and was consistent with traditional U.S. policy — which at this stage of the Suez controversy was clearly in favour of freedom of passage.

It should also be remembered that both statements were made in the context of the situation created by the seizure of Israel cargoes earlier this year and the prolonged detention of the Inge Toft at Port Said, a fact that gives them clear meaning. These political sources stressed.

The only comfort Abdul Nasser may find in the American and British declarations is that there is nothing new in them and are merely re-affirmation of a known point of view. Unfortunately, even more direct words than those used by Messrs. Herter and Lloyd are unlikely to make any impression on Nasser unless the great powers and the maritime nations show by their action that they really mean what they say, these quarters stated.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir is to address the U.N. Assembly next Tuesday.

J'LEM PATRIARCH MEETS MAKARIOS

NICOSIA (Reuters).—Archbishop Makarios yesterday drove to Nicosia airport for a one-hour talk with the Greek Patriarch Beneditos of Jerusalem, who was on his way from Beirut to Athens.

The Archbishop and the Patriarch met in a room at the Nicosia airport. They were accompanied by a number of officials. The Archbishop and the Patriarch had a long and friendly conversation. They discussed the situation in Cyprus and the Middle East. They also discussed the role of the Church in society. The Archbishop and the Patriarch agreed to continue their talks in the near future.

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General Debate Opens at UN

UNITED NATIONS. — The U.S. and Britain yesterday declared their support for the principle of free passage through the Suez Canal.

In the General Assembly's opening debate on world affairs, Mr. Christian Herter, the American Secretary of State, said the U.S. continued to support the principle of freedom of passage through the Canal.

He was confident that "if those immediately concerned seek to reconcile their differences in a spirit of mutual accommodation, progress can be made towards a solution."

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, told the General Assembly he hoped the use of the Canal would "form a bond to further, and not a barrier to obstruct, the peaceful trade of all countries of the area."

The British Government supported the principle of free passage of the ships of all nations through the Suez Canal, he said

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Timna Succeeds

Freak Fall

It may be the atom bomb that is the more conservative among the superstitious or it may be the Sputniks and the Lunika, but the weather certainly seemed to be off balance again. While it was still in a state of shock over the earthquake, temperatures in Israel dropped well below normal for this time of the year. There was also some rather unseasonable rain in many parts of the country.

Minimum temperatures—in Tel Aviv dropped to 20 degrees, in Haifa to 19 and in Jerusalem as low as 14 degrees. By the end of the week, however, the mercury was climbing back to normal.

Economic News from Abroad

THE place of rural industries in our economic development programmes is again being discussed from various viewpoints by public figures who have pointed out the lack of clear-cut policy in this respect.

Not that the Government can be accused of deliberately neglecting the rural areas in allocating loans and other incentives for manufacturing plants. Far from it. Many potential investors have virtually been put under pressure to have them locate their plant in some remote country area. The new plan of the Ministry of Labour for erecting standard industrial buildings and housing units for skilled workers in the development areas points in the same direction. Indeed, this activity is part and parcel of the general policy aiming at dispersal of the country's population and settlement of empty spaces in the Negev and Galilee. However, the Government's undeniable achievements in this respect have as a rule been confined to the creation of new urban centres and not to the wedding of agriculture and industry, and while this trend may have been acceptable hitherto, the time seems to have come for reappraising the consequences.

Obviously there is no need to stress that modern technical progress favours factories and urbanisation. But one easily forgets that productivity is rapidly rising in agriculture too, and that as a result fewer and fewer people are needed to produce the nation's food and vegetable raw products. The appearance of seasonal surpluses, and the decline of farm prices are the first symptoms of a process that will force farmers to abandon their farmsteads and trek to the towns if no additional source of income is found for them in their villages.

It was Prof. H. Halpern, General Manager of the Israel Bank of Agriculture, who brought up the issue at a meeting of the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre. But the point has also been raised on a practical level by spokesmen of the Ichud collective settlements at their recent convention, and long ago — by Mr. Ra'anan Weitz, head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department — in a scheme for hill villages combining part-farming and part-industrial jobs to earn sufficient income. However, attempts to carry this practice have been relatively few (though some of them did succeed) and the hopes pinned on cooperative bodies and on collective settlements have failed to materialise.

It must also be admitted that the whole idea is ridiculed by most economists, who consider it a romantic dream that has no place in a world of specialisation, automatic machinery and large-scale production units. As a result, while nothing is done to discriminate against rural industries, they also get no positive encouragement, nor have their real prospects ever been earnestly investigated. Economic theory, administrative convenience, and the prevalent tendency of foreign investors combine in securing supremacy for big mechanised plants which can only develop in urban conditions.

And yet, against this battery of reasons, the common-sense approach maintains that even today a lot of manufacturing is done in the world over in small-scale units requiring minute amounts of fixed capital and based on skill, proper training and efficient marketing. Many such industries produce high added value and would therefore be most welcome in a country with redundant labour. To be sure, such arguments may carry little weight at a moment when Israel appears to have all the capital and employment it needs, but in time they may gain an audience. One thing must be borne in mind: the development of rural industries calls for a great deal of time and patience. If they are to be set up, the earlier the planning is done the better.

Brazil Defies Dollar

Despite Brazil's precarious foreign currency position, the Kubitschek government is going on with large-scale development plans, confident that expanding production will bring the country to solvency within a few years, and that some interim solution will be found for the pressing foreign debts which amount to about \$2,000m. Brazil's request for a \$300m. consolidation loan from the International Monetary Fund has been turned down because Rio de Janeiro refused to impose economic austerity measures, but negotiations are proceeding for some form of aid by the U.S. Meanwhile an agreement has been signed with Japanese interests for the construction of a joint steel mill in a barter basis. A \$5m. agreement has been signed with East Germany, providing for the supply of equipment for the state-owned National Motor Company in exchange mainly for coffee, and negotiations are going on concerning the supply of other machinery on a similar basis. Several ships have been bought from Poland and big orders are being negotiated there under the government's programme for the replacement of Brazil's largely obsolete merchant marine.

Germany in Greece

No program has been reported concerning Greece's request to be associated with the European Common Market, which has been welcomed mainly by German firms interested in additional markets for German exports and investments. However, Greece does not consider full membership in the Common Market immediately feasible. As preconditions for her "association," she asked for a 12-15 year postponement of the tariff cuts; a \$300m. loan for improvement of her transport, communication and power supply etc.; guaranteed special treatment for Greek agricultural products; and special facilities and incentives to attract private capital to Greek industries. In the meantime, the implementation of the private German investment envisaged in the wake of the recent DM200m. German state loan to Greece, has run into difficulties.

British Aircraft Slump

The British aircraft industry, which has a short time ago was booming and full of optimism, is now in a process of rapid contraction in view of the increased competition of the American and French aircraft industries and the poor prospect of improvement in the order position. Several of the bigger firms have already merged (Westland with Saunders-Roe, Hawker-Siddeley with Folland, etc.) and more are expected to do so, for the smaller companies find life increasingly difficult. In the end only about four major aircraft companies and two aero-engine companies are expected to survive. At the same time redundant labour is being dismissed by thousands. The industry's payroll has already dropped from the 360,000 peak of 1957 to about 240,000, but the final figure is not likely to be more than about 150,000, less than what the industry employed in 1950.

Egypt Seeks Capital

Under Egypt's second Five-Year Plan, which is to be completed in 1962, aggregate capital investments are expected to reach almost \$2,000m., of which about one-half will have to be made in foreign currency. The Aswan Dam and other irrigation and agricultural projects account for only 25 per cent of the total, and transport (including the widening of the Suez Canal), building, public works, sewerage and similar projects, for another 20 per cent, but over \$1,000m. are to be invested in industry, mining and petroleum projects, for which foreign capital is eagerly sought.

As a matter of fact, several

firm are beginning to

show interest in the ex-

pansion possibilities of the

Egyptian market, even though

the prevailing corruption and

the strict Arabization regulations

serve as a deterrent to most

investors. The latest com-

ers are the Swiss phar-

maceutical companies, Ciba,

Wander and Sandoz, which

will contribute jointly 60 per

cent of the capital for a local

company to manufacture prod-

ucts hitherto exported by

the three firms from Swit-

zerland. The American firms,

Wyeth and Pfizer, are also

negotiating about putting up

local plants. For all these

projects, the Cairo authorities

have agreed to the full repa-

tration of profits and to

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Several industries

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Hotels Face Manpower Shortage

Trade School Needed to Supply Skilled Service

By MIBER RONNEN

WE had been seated by the headwaiter 20 minutes earlier. The children were fidgety and getting hungrier all the time. All around was the clatter of crockery and running figures. We might have been in a railway station. We were sitting in one of Israel's first-class hotels.

The headwaiter was shocked when we caught his eye. "How could the children be kept waiting?" he asked a harassed waiter. The waiter was red in the face. He had been arguing with his colleagues over a stack of cold plates and with some tourists at the next table over a bottle of unsuitable wine. He was out of breath. We were sorry for him and sorry we were hungry. We were sorry we had come to the hotel for lunch. It was an expensive lunch, the food was very good, but it was cold by the time we got it.

EVERY tourist season gets bigger and better and every year brings a bigger crop of complaints against hotel service and prices. The reason: a growing shortage of fully trained service personnel. Expansion and the building of hotels from Eilat to Nahariya and the success of Zim's passenger vessel service are outstripping the labour potential. What is more, the hard core of experienced managers, headwaiters and barmen trained in Europe is being whittled down by the hand of time. The Capital today for instance, cannot muster more than a handful of experienced waiters, either at its hotels or restaurants.

Where do you find trained chefs and multi-lingual waiters, reception clerks and chambermaids? Some hotels bring them from abroad, but this is obviously no solution. Others try to train apprentices, but the "teachers" are themselves all too often lacking in the refinements of the trade, and instruction is haphazard. The Hadassah Seligberg Hotel School, which when the new Seligberg School for Home Economics (for girls only) was reconstituted. A comparatively short hotel course at Oraniam last year graduated only nine, of whom only three were first-class material. An eight-month course at the Accadia Hotel organized by the Tourist Corporation and the Ministry of Labour, has another 20 participants — some of whom will no doubt drop out. The best of them will go only to the Federmann chain, who not unnaturally have the first choice of any graduates trained in one of their hotels.

It is obvious that Israel needs a hotel school — quickly. Otherwise the industry that is our second biggest dollar earner will break down. Mr. Kurt David Rothschild, a veteran member of the Restaurateurs and Hoteliers Association, believes that the industry needs 100 trained graduates a year — after a minimum three-year course. It takes at least that period to prepare boys and girls for any trade — and three years are needed to teach boys and girls something of every aspect of the trade: languages, cooking and nutrition, baking, cleaning, accounting, serving, posture, good

but "easy" manners. The selection of the right glass will save a hotel much in wasted drinks, and save its face before an experienced and critical customer; a waiter who lays the wrong cutlery wastes time; "smiling" dirt is an acquired art, for what is a dirty smiler to a hygienic-conscious visitor may not even be noticed by an otherwise clean young person from a less cleanliness-conscious country. Only the rudiments of all the above can be absorbed in a short course.

Selected students would "specialize" after the first year, and during every holiday the students would gain practical experience in hotels and restaurants, applying what they had learned, and learning what is missing in the various establishments. This additional labour force would have a great effect on the trade, even before the students' graduation.

Mr. Rothschild thinks that there should be no difficulty in finding candidates for such a school. Competition to enter existing trade schools is keen, academic requirements reasonably high. But there is no reason why a boy who is poor at algebra cannot make a good waiter. There are many boys who cannot find a decent job after leaving elementary school, and yet cannot get training at a trade school. The hotel school would also employ those aging but experienced hotel personnel who are retiring.

A hotel school means a

boarding school, where students must "live in." They would serve and clean for themselves, always an acid test, and learn to take pride in a profession every bit as exacting and ever more demanding than that of the machinist or agriculturalist. Above all, the school should be independent of any hotel or restaurant, and its graduates be at the disposal of those establishments on a merit basis, not on a staff-shorting basis.

A PERMANENT hotel school may entail an investment of millions, but it must be made now. Even then, experts estimate, it will be another five years before we can begin to meet the problem adequately. All the interested bodies: the Prime Minister's Office, the Tourist Corporation, the Ministries of Labour and Education and the Treasury, could make allocations to get this project moving — before lack of adequate service drives away tourists and brings some hotels to the verge of bankruptcy. We must have adequate accommodation — but what is more irritating than third-class service in luxury surroundings with a super-first-class tariff?



Cool quiet in the garden of the Sharon Hotel at Herzliya, meeting place of tourists and Israelis.

JERUSALEM AIR WHETS APPETITE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AS a place for autumn vacations, Jerusalem can offer — air, appetites and atmosphere.

This is the opinion of several hoteliers, who need not go out of their way to sell their wares any autumn, for their hotels are booked almost solidly during the High Holy Days. The Grade A hotels — the King David, President, Kings, Holyland and Eden — are only accepting reservations for later in the fall months. Several Grade B hotels and pensions, however, have space available for the High Holy Days.

Bracing Walks

The air in Jerusalem, which lies more than 700 metres

above level, is at its bracing and invigorating best during the autumn, the hoteliers claim. Walks — even sightseeing — and hikes are pleasurable. A new road, excellent for hiking, is being built from the Holyland to Manahat. The Judean Hills are turning green under the impact of the first winter rains.

Real Tranquillity

As for atmosphere, Jerusalem is a quiet city. Perhaps during most of the year this feeling of tranquillity is a perfect counterpart to the solemnity of religious services, the hoteliers say.



Relaxing on the Lido at Tiberias, on the shores of the Kinneret.

Go North in Autumn!

By YA'ACOV ARDON

"Who says that the hottest months of the year are the best time to go on a vacation?" said the doctor. "I take my annual leave in September or October," he said. "There is much to be said for rest and stay rested for a while."

BY force of an old fashion most people wait for the thermometer to climb highest to seek a week to a fortnight's escape from their everyday life.

The hotel, pension and restaurant managers will tell you that if they are to earn a year's keep, the "season" is their brief chance. That's how people want it. Who are we to tell them when to take time off for a holiday? But why not? Would they not gain by pooling forces and resources for a campaign to persuade the public to rest when the worst of the heat is over? There is much to be said for it from the medical point of view. By extending the season into the early autumn, the resort industry could spread its overheads, reduce rates or offer better service. Mt. Carmel, Safad, Zichron Ya'acov, Kiryat Tiv-

on and Nahariya are pleasant places in late September and all of October, the more restful for being less crowded. The catering men, by lengthening the season, could build up a joint fund for new investments. And that they will have to do soon. Holiday-makers are no longer what they were. Gone are the summers when five meals a day, lodging in a room with three or four beds and a ping-pong table were thought good enough for any guest. Swimming pools have become a must. Water bicycles and row boats have been added at several beach resorts and in Tiberias. Western Galilee now sports a privately-run motor launch service.

Europe's Competition

As time goes on competition will get keener. Mediterranean cruises aboard the comfortable Zim liners and cheap trips to Europe aboard the "Istanbul" attracted thousands this year. Cyprus too now beckons the travel-hungry.

Vacation resorts in Europe and America advertise their glamour with lyrical fervor, reduce rates or offer better service. Mt. Carmel, Safad, Zichron Ya'acov, Kiryat Tiv-

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Herzliya — Without The Heat

THE deep blue clearness of the sky over Herzliya has been troubled this week by billowing masses of cumulus clouds whose whiteness was tinged with a mild threat of grey and black indicating that autumn is on the way. The night air has been stealing in through the windows, with a breath of cold in the muted warmth of the summer, and at weekends there has been a perceptible diminution in the incessant stream of vehicles of all sorts which carry tens of thousands of Tel Avivians to the powdery sands of the town's extensive beaches.

In Tel Aviv itself, the special buses to all the beaches ceased to ply as soon as school opened two weeks ago, but the tailing off of the summer season in Herzliya is only the prelude to the autumn and the winter when the attractions of the beaches and their ancillary facilities now come into their own.

Herzliya is typical of the whole hotel industry of Israel in the range and variety of its hotels and pensions. From the Accadia Grand Hotel through the small family pension in Kfar Shmaryahu, just across the main road from the shore-side section of Herzliya, there is the complete spectrum of hotel va-

lue. The Accadia is the most expensive but to those who can afford it is well worth it, with its strange evocation of Semitic connotations, the most ancient and the most modern in the decor and sweep of its halls, lobbies and public rooms and an opulent magnificence that transports the guest out of any mood he may have brought with him from his workaday life into his vacation. Then about half a kilometre or so northward up the coast, the Sharon stands on its cliff with its green lawns and its terraced paths guiding the feet of the guests ever so gently down to the beach, the lapping surf and the incredible blue of the Mediterranean. The Sharon hums with life all year through, and because there are many Israelis for whom its price is not out of reach, it is there throughout the autumn that the tourist from abroad mingles with vacationing local citizens and sometimes sees a leading statesman relaxing in the pleasant atmosphere skillfully maintained by Israel's most famous hoteliers.

Modest Tariff

A few hundred metres inland but within easy reach of the sea is the Tadmor, entirely remodelled with its spacious comfortable rooms and its special modest tariff of inclusive week-end prices. Next to these hotels are many pensions of varying degrees of luxury, offering their own type of comfort, specialized cooking or relaxation. There is Pension Deutsch, which every Friday night through the summer runs a free cinema performance for resident guests and visitors. There the teenagers congregate, sitting on cushions they bring for themselves.

Pass across the main road and walk up the hill to Kfar Shmaryahu for more pensions and guest houses and little cafes recapturing nostalgically some of the genteel charm of half-remembered summer resorts near Vienna; for the Kfar is a village in which mostly Tel Avivians have settled to operate small and prosperous farms.

In the cooler days and nights of autumn, as indeed in the summer, there is

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much to do in Herzliya. In the Van Friesland Park the whole family can picnic. If you are lucky you will find the outcrop of delicate blue Byzantine glass and take home some chips for souvenirs. You can walk up to the seashore to Sidsa Ali to see the mosque, find a lover's lane up the cliff and look down on a perfect gem of a beach whose sandy monotony is broken by patches of rock, forming small pools of good crabbing and fishing.

Across the broad fields from the beach or "Beit" section of Herzliya, at a distance of a few kilometres, is the main village, with cinemas, stores and all the municipal offices. If one wishes to see Israel's theatre, or dance, or hear the political bigwigs at meetings and yet avoid the crush and bustle of the city of Tel Aviv, your opportunity will come in Herzliya town. You have to be patient and wait. But what does that matter? To be patient and wait is to relax, and that is the thing one can do best in Herzliya; especially in the cool autumn months. A.S.S.

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Scientists Move to Nabatean Farm to Learn Desert's Secrets

FOUR scientists expect to spend three years at Oved (Abda) in the hope of finding out more about Negev agriculture in ancient times. Two of them are Prof. M. Evenari, of the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Evenari.

Prof. Evenari, a botanist, has been working for the past three years on the problem of Negev farming in the Nabatean period, with Mr. Naftali Tadmor, ecologist in the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr. Leslie Shanan, water-engineer and hydrologist. They have worked in close association with Dr. Y. Aharoni of the Department of Archaeology of the Hebrew University, and with Dr. D. Hillel, soil scientist at the Rehovot Agricultural Research Station.

The towns of the Nabatean period were built along major roads, which indicate that the decision to build and maintain them was taken either in Jerusalem or Rome. The chain of wells, which extends for kilometres underground in the Negev, is witness to the engineering know-how the colonizers of the period displayed in storing drinking water. Inside the wadis, agricultural plots were fenced by stone walls, and usually a house was built within the enclosure. Canals were dug in the hillside to bring the rainfall into the fields and into a subterranean cistern, which was usually built beside the house. After inspecting 100 such farms, the scientists have come to the conclusion that the ratio between the drainage area and the cultivated land was, on the average, 20 to one.

Stone Theory
With regard to the heaps of stones that abound in the Negev, the Evenari team suggests that the stones were piled up to prevent the slopes from becoming impermeable when soaked, and that the stones seem to defer this effect of water on it. By removing the stones, therefore, the Negev's ancient farmers sought to render the slopes impermeable and increase runoff. Professor Evenari does not appear to accept the theory of scholars of the Hebrew University's Department of Geography, who believe that the stones were removed from the slopes to loosen the loose cover and precipitate large quantities of fertile loess into the cultivated wadi bed along with the runoff.

Azaz Shows Fine Pottery

THIS collection of wheel-thrown and coiled pottery produced by Nehemia Azaz and his apprentices, Jacqueline Bittun and Aliza Meir, is now on display at the Chemnitz Gallery in Tel Aviv. It contains a number of pieces of admirable shape and interesting texture.

As usual with this master potter, his work approaches abstract sculpture and is intended for decorative purposes although a few of the ceramics—bowls and small jars—have utilitarian uses. The contrasting colors—can be used functionally. He has turned away, for the time being at least, from his former complex, rather capricious shapes, and has concentrated on strong, simple lines with a decided gain in elegance.

The female figure is the basis for most of the vases—some reminiscent of Henry Moore sculpture and others seem to be founded on bird shapes. The vessels nearly all have crescent-shaped mouths, topped a long neck leading down to a swelling, spherical lower half.

Much of the work is unglazed, with ridged or cracked surface in the colors more or less natural to clays, browns, dull reds and greys. Azaz has also made much use of "slip" (a semi-liquid material made of finely ground clay mixed with water to about the consistency of cream) to add interest to surfaces.

There is one really beautiful vase, about 70 cms high, with long slender neck and swelling base on three small feet, with the brown earthware showing through the cream "slip," which makes a most satisfying piece of decoration. Some of the double, bird-like vessels, partly glazed, see likewise most interesting. I particularly liked the smaller, amphora-shaped jars glazed in pale greens and Prussian blues.

This is the best arranged pottery exhibition I have seen here, for which the credit goes to Mr. Hesik, of Hesik and Blumenthal, the interior decorating architects. Would-be purchasers can really get an idea of how some of these pieces would enhance their homes.



Enclosure of a Shitta (Subetta) farm, with the remains of the house on one side of the fence. The farm is divided into five main fields, and drainage canals lead to the house and the outer fence. Clearly visible between the canals are the controversial stone mounds.

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N. Azaz: Pottery Ornament. From the artist's current exhibition.

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HAIFA ART NOTES

Norwegian Painting

THE Exhibition of Contemporary Norwegian Painting and Sculpture has now arrived at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art, and although it was already very fully reviewed in Jerusalem, it is interesting to compare the oils with those in the show at contemporary Norwegian painting at the 1950 Edinburgh Festival which we then described in *The Jerusalem Post*.

The French influence mentioned in the introduction to the present catalogue was then far more apparent than today, when we have examples neither of the work of Per Krogh nor of the disciples of Matisse, Alf Rolisen, Revold and Soerenen.

Even on that occasion, however, the reviewer felt the action of other influences. Colour harmony was all-important and the figure very often blended with the background, as we now discover in the case of Eikasa. A popular colour was a very dark

green, darker even than the equally popular green of the present exhibition. It hints at something primal and uncanny—in the spirit of Johannesen's "Contemplation."

Hebrew on Historic Elizabethan Medal

THIS is a three-inch silver medal commissioned from Holland by Elizabeth I to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It bears this verse from the Song of Moses (Exodus 15:10): "Thou didst blow with thy wind, the sea covered them: they sank as lead in the mighty waters."—in the Latin version "Fascit of Disipasti Sicut." The inscription encompasses a very lively rendition of the Spanish fleet, each ship well brought out in relief.

The medal's workmanship and aesthetic appearance are not, however, its only merits. Something very special drew to it the attention of the Curator of the Haifa Mari-



time Museum, Lt.-Comm. A. Ben-Eli, in an obscure antiquities store in London. Four Hebrew letters appear distinctly on top, in clouds, spelling out the Tetragrammaton.

When Ben-Eli mentioned his interesting find to Mr. Philip Silvester, the donor of another collection of British war medals previously described in these columns, Mr. Silvester exclaimed: "What? An Elizabethan medal with the name of our God, which we never pronounce? Let me buy it for your Museum!"

This medal is now on exhibit at the Museum. *E.K.*

Exhibitions in the Capital

Children's Art From the Ghetto

AT first glance, the exhibition of paintings by Jewish children of the Theresienstadt Ghetto (most of whom perished at Auschwitz) now on show at the Yad Vashem Memorial Archives in Jerusalem, is very much like any exhibition of schoolchildren's work—painted collages, drawings of the child's world, houses, birds, butterflies. There is no evidence of any special talent, or inspired instruction.

Only a closer look reveals a few of the drawings to be something beyond the ordinary child's ken: a hanging, a funeral, police chasing little figures decorated with a Magen David, drawn on a back of book covers, account sheets, old exercise books, bits of blotting paper.

Significantly, it is chiefly the more personal drawings, not the paintings, whose subjects were obviously often suggested by a teacher, that reflect the world of the Ghetto. For even in the ghetto, clandestine attempts were made to give the children an education.

Chamber of Horrors
When one reaches the series of drawings, the seeming end-term classroom show becomes a chamber of horrors. A boy hangs from a gallows while next to him stands a figure holding a Star of David aloft, an icon-like image drawn from a previous witnessing of an obviously Christian ritual; here it becomes the symbol of Judaism, of why the boy was done to death. Above the gallows, another figure leans against a post, a bottle at his feet, obviously drunk. Another drawing shows a family, parents and children, following a child's coffin. The family's sobs are rendered with the words *be be be* written beside each figure. Other drawings depict the crowded bunkers and the great gate of the barracks. Yet another shows a "transport" as a train in which everyone sits comfortably by a window, something that was not drawn from experience, but from the child's memory of his other world, like the formal festive Seder table, where all the little figures wear ribbons in their hair.

The paintings express some of the horror of the Ghetto, much more so than his black and white drawings, which are tied, I believe, to kibbutz society. Saidi seems to be drawing what he believes, unconsciously or otherwise, what kibbutzniks want to see. The kibbutz artist does not always live in an aesthetically advanced society, or with a group that concerns itself greatly with good taste—in clothing, food or lodging—kibbutzniks have other, no less important, concerns. The worst of Saidi's drawings on show are those "realistic" banalities of kibbutz watchmen and shepherds. Further, he has a tendency to use the same basic

thing else, the longing for the world outside the ghetto, the good life lost. There are idyllic country views, seen through the child's own window, and swimming pools, and gardens, all rendered in loving and well remembered detail—and butterflies. There were no butterflies at Theresienstadt, as one read in Pavel Friedman's beautiful poem reproduced in these columns last week. Altogether, the diaries and notes left by the children are far more eloquent and heartrending than the paintings.

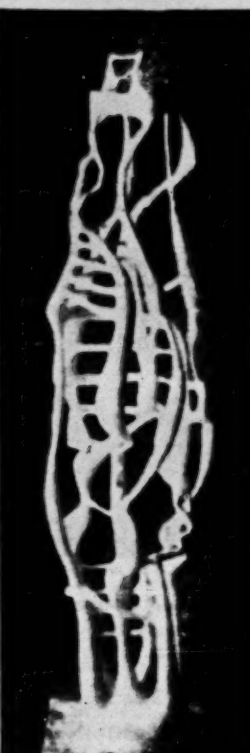
Some of the works have been influenced by well-known Czech "children's" painters. But there is an inescapable sombreness of colour about the show, even in the abstract exercises set by the teachers.

Moshe Saidi

MOSHE Saidi is a young artist, originally from Persia, who has been in Israel at Kibbutz Kfar Menahem since 1949, when he was brought here by Youth Aliya. He works five days a week in the kibbutz orchards, paints and makes sculpture on Fridays. Despite this he has assembled a lot of very good work at the Safrai Gallery in Jerusalem.

At the kibbutz, Saidi found a valuable instructor and educator in scripigraphist Yoel Roehr. He has also more recently studied sculpture with Dr. Michael Karer, at the Art School of Tel Aviv, and with Shraga Weill, by whom his drawings are chiefly influenced. Since last year this prolific and vital young man has participated in group shows all over the country.

Kibbutz Influence
Saidi's sculpture is promising, much more so than his black and white drawings, which are tied, I believe, to kibbutz society. Saidi seems to be drawing what he believes, unconsciously or otherwise, what kibbutzniks want to see. The kibbutz artist does not always live in an aesthetically advanced society, or with a group that concerns itself greatly with good taste—in clothing, food or lodging—kibbutzniks have other, no less important, concerns. The worst of Saidi's drawings on show are those "realistic" banalities of kibbutz watchmen and shepherds. Further, he has a tendency to use the same basic



SAIDI: Forms
Plaster sculpture from the artist's current exhibition.

design—a sweeping foreground buttressed by trees or rocks on either side. The best of them are his formalized, almost Japanese, but quite original trees. His sculpture, strong and quite alive, is also undigested in that it compromises formalization of human forms with quite uninteresting symbols for heads and breasts, masses that are in the right place but have no intrinsic shape of their own. A form does not have to be recognizable as an arm or leg—it has to be a good form in itself, related and integrated, of course, with the rest of the work.

Saidi's abstract "dribbles" in plaster over wire armatures are successful and well constructed; they would also look fine if carried out on a large scale in cement or "plastic" stone. Saidi deserves a grant or scholarship that will show him the larger world in general to the work of Israel artists on several occasions. Lack of space at this time of the year made it necessary to look for other accommodation, but the Municipal Museum gave freely of its advice and technical assistance. Mrs. Gumprecht estimated the number of visitors at each of the first three days at over 1,000. Some of the works had already found a buyer in Amsterdam, as others earlier had in Belgium.

In a review of the exhibition over the radio, Mr. Jette Troelstra, the painter-son of the late Dutch Labour leader P.J. Troelstra, observed that Holland continues to await a truly representative exhibition of Israel art. The exhibition did not impress him as a top achievement of an international standard, although he added that the organizers did not pretend it was. Yet Troelstra found much to enjoy: the vitality of most of the works and the harmonious manner in which ancient and modern elements blended and the

'Israel Today' On Film

WHEN Hollywood film producer Martin Murray, here as a guest of the Government, completes the processing of the documentary film he has made during his month's stay, a large segment of the American population will have visual proof of Israel as a modern and thriving community. "Israel Today," a half-hour film in colour, will reach a television audience of some 30,000,000 when it is shown on the syndicated television programme, "Those Faraway Places." Then it will make the rounds of educational institutions and several hundred travel clubs throughout the U.S.

Director of Hollywood Film Enterprises and a pioneer in the field of television, Mr. Murray won the 1955 Academy Award for the best documentary of the year for a one-and-a-quarter length film entitled "The European Story Today." "Israel Today" is the fourth in the series, which includes films about Alaska and Mexico. All these films, for which Mr. Murray also won honorary citations, provide factual information and help to clear up misunderstandings, he says.

Travelling over 2,000 kms. Mr. Murray and his assistant have focused their cameras on big industry here, shooting the pouring of steel, diamond cutting in Natanya and the assembling of cars and scooters at the Kaiser-Frazer plant. There will also be scenes of the Isabest cement works, the Yuval Gad pipe plant and some of the modern hotels.

Log Book
One of Mr. Murray's special innovations is an ingeniously designed log book which accompanies each film and introduces it to the audience. His log book for Alaska was in the shape of a sled, for Mexico it was a Sombrero-shaped and for Israel it will be a *memorah*. The book will include everything pertaining to the making of the film: Mr. Murray's invitation from the Government, Tourist Corporation, his El Al airline ticket, various cards, clippings, letters, photographs and mementoes of the country. All these are shown in miniature on laminated pages which turn automatically. Each of these scrap books weighs nearly 20 kilos and is part of Mr. Murray's collection of souvenirs of places he has visited or worked in.

DIANA LERNER



Brigitte Bardot in "Babette Goes to War." Express Photo

Russians Like B.B.

By WILLIAM MILLINSHIP

PARIS (OPNS).—ENTHUSIASTIC praise showered by Soviet film critics on Miss Brigitte Bardot during the recent Moscow film festival has gratified but mystified the French. Her film "Babette Goes to War" (not yet shown in France) apparently convinced the Russians that she is "a charming, pleasantly mischievous child," a "good little French girl, a child of the people capable of sincerity and self-sacrifice." The critic of the "Sovetskaya Kultura," published by the Ministry of Culture, went as far as to call Miss Bardot "a great actress."

Could it be that the Russians completely missed the point? Have they never heard of a "sex symbol"? Don't they know that BB, according to a French paper, is "a national glory from Dunkirk to Tannenberg in the Sahara"? Miss Bardot recently received me in her dressing room in the Nice studios where she is making a new film called "Dance with Me." She was resting on a divan, wearing a tight, low-cut black dress, her blond hair spread over a red cushion. Speaking slowly, she occasionally talked about "Brigitte Bardot" in the third person. "Everyone has his own idea about her," she said, "but what I want are more difficult parts. Obviously I'm not going to play nuns, but I'd like to have roles that are not just pretty pictures."

Miss Bardot is still quite capable of making pretty pictures, but she is now anxious to stop, or at least tone down, the "child-woman," "young animal" sort of publicity that made her famous. Twenty-five is rather late for

the special brand of juvenile delinquency she has specialized in so far, particularly when her publicity required her at least to pretend she was the same woman both on and off the screen. She is now trying to live it all down and meet the publicity snowball. Her circle of friends is small, she told me, and she and her husband are planning to build a new house away from it all in the Camargue, where people raise bulls, grow rice and mind their own business. Noisy parties and shocking antics at St. Tropez are out. "I like to listen to Mozart and Handel when I'm tired," she said, "and jazz and South American music when I'm not."

No Intellectual
She does not pretend to be an intellectual. She admits that she does not read very much or follow politics closely. She is interested in money. Asked how it felt to be imitated by girls all over the world, she said: "It's a sign of popularity, and after all that's what I'm in this business for." A hard-headed outlook and another sign that BB is becoming bourgeois. She comes from a wealthy middle-class family (her father manufactures liquid oxygen and acetylene) and her second husband, the actor Jacques Charrier, is the son of a retired army colonel. Miss Bardot remains fully clothed throughout "Babette Goes to War," which may account for the Russians' apparent obtuseness. A few minutes after our conversation, however, she was again shooting a "daring scene" in which her chief remark was "When I'm naked I lose all my complexes." In fact, she had all visitors turned off the set. Mme. Charrier now intends to keep BB in her place.

Israel Paintings Tour Holland

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM.—AN exhibition of Painters from Israel was opened at the large Amsterdam department store De Bijenkorf earlier this month by the Israeli Ambassador to Holland, Mr. H.A. Cidor. Tomorrow it will be moved to The Hague, later to Rotterdam, Luxembourg, Switzerland, France, Scandinavia and West Germany. Organized by Mrs. S. Gumprecht-Linke of Tel Aviv, who accompanies it, the exhibition was shown in Belgium from February to May. Thirty-seven Israeli artists are represented, each with two or three works painted in the past two or three years on Israel or Biblical themes. Members of the older generation include Mordchael Avniel, Nahum Gutman, Mordchael Levanon, Arleh Lubin, Yohanan Simon and Sima Shalom, young artists Eyalim Molad, Dan Reisinger, Pinhas Shaar and Zvi Tadmor, and artists of the middle generation Stephen Alexander, Gershon Davidowitz, Aharon Givon, Elhanan Halpern, Aharon Kahana, Yosef Kossone, Yehiel Krize, Hanna Rubinstein-Lerner, Efraim Lifshitz, David Messer, Rafael Mohar, Leo Roth, Pina Roeytenberg and Haya Schwartz.

Their origins, styles and artistic personalities differ, although many have undergone the influence of Paris, where they studied. Yet Mr. Cidor, whose brother is the distinguished Dutch-Jewish painter, Paul Citroen, discovered a common trait in most of them: a vivacity and gaiety, born of the realization of "being at home" in their own country, Israel.

Ruthi Says:

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MAIL YOUR GREETINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR EARLY



From left to right: Aled's "Neger Bands," Elanit's heavy knit, Jercoli's "peppit" check and Dorina's twin sets.

Exports Up More Than Fifty Per Cent Knitwear for the New Season

By Helen Rossi

THIS knitwear looks pretty good to me," buyer K.J. Brown of Farmer & Co., the Sydney department store that rivals New York's R.H. Macy's in area, said last week. We caught up with him buying sweaters from Elanit in Tel Aviv. Mr. Brown has been on an eight-week buying trip around the world for his firm. From Israel, he went on to Hong Kong and Tokyo before returning home.

"Some pretty scrappy collections have been shown," Mr. Brown reflected. The Paris shows were confused and not very wearable, Italian quality has deteriorated, and Spain is attempting to make an entry into the knitwear field, Mr. Brown reports.

Farmer's of Sydney (they have no bargain basement, as their clientele does not hunt bargains) last year appealed to the Israel Consulate to help them bring out a trial shipment of Israel fashion wear. The collection was widely advertised in the local press, and the day after the advertisement appeared, the store did the biggest business of the year. Not only were the Israel goods snapped up, but all the departmentments of the store were swamped.

Dorina
THE FASCINATING ELEGANCE IN KNITWEAR

Dorina
KNITWEAR

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As regards style, quality and finish, Mr. Brown had nothing but praise for the products he chose from the four leading knitwear firms. (He also sent back samples of Gottex swim wear for the buyer of that department, as he found them hard to beat anywhere in styling, finish and price.)

The autumn and winter knitwear of these four firms, Aled, Elanit, Dorina and Jercoli, are now in the shops. Some of the models had already been offered during the summer to visitors under the tourist scheme for airport and port delivery. All the manufacturers are now working up to 50 per cent rise in orders placed, so that the plants are all working on a three-shift basis.

Comeback for Wool

Wool is staging a definite triumph over the man-made fabrics this year, so that the knitwear export market is ready for a steep rise. This situation is perplexing the four major manufacturers, as they weigh the problem of a quick, sheer climb in production, against the slow, steady pace they have kept till now. Fashion is fickle, and while they are their local market as a testing ground, over-production of any one item could be fatal. They also feel that the Government has completely revised its thinking on the question of exporting fashion goods, and though it has made genuine strides in its assistance to exporters, it is still a far cry from the aid given to the fashion field in other countries. It is felt that the Government could make an important step forward by sponsoring trade fashions shows here, inviting buyers and fashion reporters for a hop to Israel before they go on to the Paris openings.

In reviewing the current collections of these four firms, it is interesting to note how each continues to develop its own style and presentation. By concentrating their major export on specific countries, they have worked their collections around the peculiarities of the particular market, then fanned out to widen the range so that they could collect a collection to go almost anywhere.

In styling, there is a small wonder that the firms featuring Aled bill them as the "world's foremost in knitwear," for they have flair and daring in design that places them above the more conservative approach in this type of

wearing apparel. Aled's lines are always clean and uncluttered, and their colours never harsh in tone. Quite outstanding for the winter is their sand and cream heavy jacquard-knit three-piece, seven-eight collar with a dropped shoulder, set-in sleeve and wide-ribbed collar. The skirt is of the same material as the coat, but its belt is completely new. It is a wide band, in the same sand colour and plain knit as the simple round, wide neckline sweater. It is quite the most exciting outfit seen this season.

A popular model in the Aled collection is their jumper dress with a wide rib waistline, contour back and button-up front to a small collar. In general though, colours are wide and the heavy knit widely used. Three-piece, two-piece outfits are also new. Three-quarter length coats appear here, and they are of the finest, soft wools. Also introduced this season is a full-length coat with ribbed cuffs and round shawl collar. As usual, the Aled Cruise Line in pastel shades, as well as the red, white and blue stripes combination, will be on sale in Miami Beach and Los Angeles next week.

The shaggy mohairs shown by Jercoli have the distinction of being completely local product, for even the yarn comes from our own goats. Jercoli are showing this mohair in olive green and electric blue in classic suits and dresses. This firm is also proud of the fact that they have been able to introduce a new knit material every year and are now offering "Radine," a boucle that comes in darker shades for winter, pastels for summer.

Cashmere Flower Prints

Flower prints in cashmere jacquard weaves have also been fashioned by Jercoli into sleek-line, long-sleeved, collarless afternoon frocks. In cream "wreath" rib they have a lovely dress-coat outfit, the three-quarter coat fully lined, and with the popular wide collar.

Fifty-five per cent of Jercoli's production is exported, and they are justly proud of the fact that they have been able to keep prices constant (in increase). Their main markets are Europe and Africa, and this year they have started in Canada and the U.S.A.

The heavy bulky knits featured by Elanit in their sweater line have sold extremely well to this firm's export clients. They are big, roomy sweaters; the button-ups have the wide collar, the closed ones mostly sport the polo neckline. Red — in a wide range of tones — is a very popular colour.

For a dramatic suit, Elanit has a successful style in black that has a knit pleated lavender blouse whose tie belt just shows under the jacket. In luscious peach they have a classic sports frock, that has high side pockets with a double-breasted button-belt. Elanit's Cashmere is still selling extremely well on the export market, and they were especially successful in New York with a "peppit" (zigzag check) knit in a blue-grey fitted frock that has a page-boy fitted jacket. South

America is a new market for this firm, while they continue with rising exports on all their old markets. It would be hard to find a wider range of knits, or a sweaters, blouses or cardigans than that to be found in the Dorina collection. This firm is now equipped with all the machines and gadgets that enable them to vary and change stitches, so that completely new effects are obtained. Bulky, knobby knits are used for full jackets, while a sheer hand-knit finish is given to fully-fashioned (sleeve and body knitted together) twin sets. A hemstitch knit that can be used for all sorts of designs adds great variety.

For the first time, Dorina shows a two-piece outfit — blouse and skirt — in jacquard knits. The collar of the blouse had something quite new in self-stiffened knit. In mohair, an attractive blouse for the young had just a kerchief collar — back and front.

GREET THE NEW YEAR WITH FLOWERS

THE New Year holidays are only two weeks ahead, so it would be well, along with all the other things you have to plan, to think about your flower decorations.

We sincerely hope that with all the new and very attractive ceramic and glassware now available in the shops, and the varied flowers that are in season, housewives will break away from the standard, almost traditional "four gladioli in a tall, narrow vase." No, if you dislike these flowers, on the contrary, what we do dislike is to see four yards of gladioli stems sticking out above a cupboard and disappearing into a corner where wall meets ceiling. Even set square in the centre of a table, their long, tapering stems and tight buds have a very frigid look about them. By all means use gladioli if you like them — and they really do come in beautiful colours — but try cutting them down: lop off a third of those long green stems (even if you, too, think — as did one horrified housewife — "but I've paid for that foot of stem!"), and stand your flowers in a wide-mouthed vase. If your budget will allow it, buy six or even a dozen, and see what a wonderful splash of colour you will have for your decoration.

It is our opinion that most housewives think gladioli are cheaper than other kinds of flowers, and that is why they stick to these week after week. There is not very much truth in this, as we have been checking the flower shops, and find that even roses, carnations, dahlias, etc. cost only a little, or no more than gladioli. And we contend that if these other cut flowers are given daily attention, they will last just as long. Unless you have set up a very complicated decoration, you should remove your flowers from the vase once a day, wash out the vase thoroughly if the flowers are

the kind that produce an odour in it, and a little of the ends of the stems, remove any leaves that are completely below the water line, and refill the vase with fresh water.

The flower shops are now displaying carnations in a wonderful selection of colours (including a very pretty blue and a pale green), so, mixed with other varieties of flowers (or just carnations alone), you can tone in your floral decoration with the colour of your walls, your curtains and cushions or your table linen.

At the Savoyon-Jerusalem Post Better Homes Exhibition this was done most effectively in the bedrooms.

If you have the space, and intend to have a low centre-table for your table linen, a narrow, short-stemmed flower (or — again — long stems cut down) look extremely effective when slipped through the holes in a plastic doyley floating in a shallow bowl. These plastic doyleys are on sale everywhere nowadays.

For a very bright and charming look in your home, set a vase or bowl of flowers on the dressing-table or chest of drawers in your bedroom and on a window-ledge if yours are the wide kind. A flower or two in a small vase in the kitchen brightens that room too.

If your vase has a wide mouth, but your flowers are few and look a little lost around the rim, try sticking adhesive tape in a number of places around the rim of the vase and far enough down the sides so that it holds. Then stick still more strands across these, so that the flowers will be held between them. You can then stand your flowers in these spaces. The blossoms will cover the tape, which in any case will hardly show; the flowers will have support and will appear to fill the mouth of the vase.

Remember, one rose in a narrow vase does look lovely and a sufficient decoration in itself. And if you have bought (or have been given) rosebuds, and you want them to open — put a lump of sugar in the water. For instance, if I prepared string beans I first simmered them in salted water: one half would be frozen in this way and might turn up later with a French dressing, while one half would be served hot and buttered and flavoured with herbs.

Seriously...

There is only one way to serve baked beans — VITA's baked beans in tasty, juicy tomato sauce. Easy to prepare and to serve, VITA's high quality products enhance every meal, indoors or outdoors. Try it now. (adv.)

Meat was always cooked in

meals: one for potato salad, one roasted with meat or food for the main Shabbat meal, and one to be fried up later. Rice was always cooked plain and served either with tomato sauce added later, or with gravy, or curried, or as a dessert with cinnamon and fruit (prunes with prune juice are delicious over chilled rice).

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SAVYON JUST ASKS LUCY

WELL, ask Lucy" has been a household word at Savoyon. In planning the community's Better Homes Exhibition it has taken the form of practical application, and no one who visits there now can fail to comment on the artistic interior decoration which Lucy Lang has created in the two model homes.

A tall, handsome woman with taste and a community spirit, Lucy has left her mark on Savoyon. Together with her husband Milton, head of El Al's Passenger Service, they are among the best-liked residents. Next week they leave the country to which they first came with the Yemenite airlift, he as an El Al pilot, and she as a hostess on the plane-for New York, where Milton assumes the post at the El Al office.

Lucy has been an active WIZO worker and she and her husband are among the organizers of the Savoyon synagogue now under construction.

Lucy is the only woman who has her own home and can create a home and leave it to make another without feeling sentimental. However, Lucy will tell you she is still a bit of a perfectionist. The only time she has been away from the 12 different homes she has created, when she was selling her place and often finds that the pieces are sold right from under her.

Interior decorating is a hobby she has adopted since she moved here, and she has chosen the upholstery for the new Britannias they purchased.

Israelis can do a lot to make their homes attractive, Lucy thinks, because there are sufficient materials to selection from, and a large selection of light furniture, of the kind that is available at reasonable prices. L.D.

New on the Market

AN automatic steam-iron of local manufacture is just coming into the shops. The local patent was perfected by the engineers of the manufacturers, the Fime Company. This iron is much cheaper (IL48.500) than any of the foreign makes now on the market. The firm is 11 years old and has been making electrical appliances as well as pots and kettles.

THE Double Chair — trade named "Du-Kes" — has just been put on the market by Oneg. Looks like an ordinary desk chair but with a flip of the hand it can be turned into a comfortable reading chair. It is lightweight, sturdy built and will be most useful for offices, clubs or clubrooms. Costs: IL22.500.

By Molly Bar-Devid

TODAY so many foods can be prepared in minutes — like our powdered soups, frozen and filleted fish, frozen chickens, not to mention such a wonderful selection of tinned foods that the problem of the working housewife has been greatly solved. Nonetheless, who wants to turn on and heat the stove for one meal? Item each day? And even cooking up a few vegetables does take more time and extra fuel when done in small lots.

I was a working housewife, salad vegetables and fruits were all immediately washed and stored in the crisper of the refrigerator, and vegetables for cooking for Shabbat were peeled at the same time and if possible cooked and refrigerated. I always prepared enough of each vegetable for two meals and when they were cooked and cooled, stored half in the freezer to serve up in the latter part of the following week or dressed up differently. If required earlier in the week, for instance, if I prepared string beans I first simmered them in salted water: one half would be frozen in this way and might turn up later with a French dressing, while one half would be served hot and buttered and flavoured with herbs.

Potatoes were always cooked for two — sometimes three — meals: one for potato salad, one roasted with meat or food for the main Shabbat meal, and one to be fried up later. Rice was always cooked plain and served either with tomato sauce added later, or with gravy, or curried, or as a dessert with cinnamon and fruit (prunes with prune juice are delicious over chilled rice).

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VISITORS' GALLERY: Dr. Georgianna Bonser

Cancer Researcher Finds Equality

DR. Georgianna M. Bonser, one of the 25 delegates to the International Symposium on cancer now concluding its sessions in Rehovot, is a leader in the field of experimental pathology and for the past 24 years Assistant Professor of Cancer Research at the University of Leeds. She is also President of the Medical Women's Federation of England, founded in 1917 to help women establish themselves in the profession. Today the Federation has 3,200 members, almost all of whom also belong to the British Medical Association.

Dr. Bonser recalls the time — until 1920 — when English women doctors had to resign from the profession on marrying. Today, she says, women enjoy equal rights with men and there would be no real need for a Federation if it did not already exist. However, the Federation is helpful in specific instances when the official opinion of women doctors on such matters of public health and welfare as

artificial insemination is sought.

The Federation is now preparing a memorandum, for example, on the condition of the old woman in Britain. This is to be presented at an international congress of medical women to be held in Baden Baden next year. The memorandum will show whether public welfare and medical service provide adequately for older women known to live longer than men. Women are often lonely and need special care.

Training in Pathology

The Federation represents about a third of the medical women of Great Britain; the others express their views through the British Medical Association.

Trained as a pathologist and still practising pathology in a hospital in Leeds, Dr. Bonser, friendly, unassuming and grey-haired, was appointed to her department when the University decided to set up a Cancer Research division, and in the early days because of women doctors on such matters of public health and welfare as

mann Institute. She has made outstanding contributions in the statistics of cancer research and the role of genetics in cancer.

Asked how she feels about the existence of a quota on women students in medical schools in England, Dr. Bonser explains this curb on the grounds that the State pays a large part of the expenses of the medical schools, which therefore feel obliged to train doctors who will engage in full and lifetime practice. Women usually work part time or stop work on marriage and when they have children.

There is no prejudice against women in British medicine, and many have attained high positions in paediatrics, obstetrics and general practice. Medical women in Britain do not for the most part specialise in women's diseases, Dr. Bonser says.

On the subject of her own speciality, Dr. Bonser maintains that while an equal number of men and women suffer from cancer, each tends to die of a different form. Cancer of the breast and womb accounts for a large portion of cancer in women, while cancer of the lung and stomach is much more common among men.

Watch Carefully

Cancer of the breast hits women between 30 and 40 and then again between the age of 50 and 60. It is more common among those who do not have children, but in the older age category it is frequent among all women. Cancer of the womb is more common among women who have several children. There is said to be less incidence of cancer of the womb among the wives of circumcised men, Dr. Bonser says.

Checkups are advisable, she thinks, but often a person who relies on periodic checkups is likely to neglect observing himself. As soon as you suspect something is wrong go straight to the doctor. Dr. Bonser advises, as early detection is still the best way of arresting a malignant condition.

DIANA LERNER

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